bill to prohibit the bringing of slaves from Maryland and Virginia to this city for sale; but it made no allusion to the traffic carried on within the District. The colored people here were carried on within the District. The colored people here were left to all the horrors and crimes of that commerce. The slave pens here were not torbidden. The slave merchants here, had that bill passed, would have continued to purchase men, to obtain more women, and collect a still greater number of children, for the Southern market. Your slave auctions in this city would have gone on. He declared it a fraud upon the public to represent that bill as contemplating the abolition of the slave trade.

For years it has been the practice in this House, when a

bolition of the slave trade. For years it has been the practice in this House, when a Speaker was elected, so to arrange the committees as to suppress all petitions sent to them praying the abolition of this traffic; and those committees thus uphold a trade at which all the feelings of our nature revolt. Members here will say to their constituents that these petitions were referred, but the committee made no report. Why not? Because they were placed there for the very purpose of suppressing those petitions Look (said he) to the last two years; have not these commit Look (said he) to the last two years; have not these committees suppressed the thousands of petitions seat to them? Certainly they have. Not one has been reported on. Why not?
Does not the voice of the nation reply that they were so arranged as to suppress those petitions? And who arranged
them? The very man who the Whigs say he ought to have
voted for to the office of Speaker! They insist that he was
bound to become a party to this stupendous fraud.

He believed that Governments are constituted among men
to secure the people in the enjoyment of their inalienable rights.
These undying truths were proclaimed by our fathers, and
placed on record. They, sir, were not afraid nor ashamed to
avow them. He most solemnly, most devoutly cherished and
sustained them. Nor would he at any time sustain any man
for the office of Speaker of this House who disbelieved in

for the office of Speaker of this House who disbelieved in these fundamental doctrines. Nor would he vote for any one who dares not avow them.

who dares not avow them.

Mr. Giddings, in pursuance of a promise previously made
by him, then demanded the previous question, which was seconded by the House.

And the question being first taken on the amendment of

Mr. SACKETT, it was decided in the negative without

The question then recurred on the resolution of Mr. Burr, and, being takes, the resolution was passed without a division.

The House adjourned to Monday.

TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 31, 1849. GENTLEMEN: The note at the bottom of the "Address the Memphis Convention," copied in your country paper of

the 25th instant, does me gross injustice. That note, it is understood, was inserted by Professor De Bow, without the knowledge or the sanction of the committee; one of whom called on you on Saturday last to disapprove it, and to ask to have it left out on your republication of the address, but he was in time only to prevent its insertion in the daily paper.

As an act of justice, may I ask you the favor to insert in your next country paper the enclosed copy of a letter to Prolessor DeBow upon the subject of that note, and oblige yours, M. F. MAURY.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, December 17, 1849.
Sin: I this morning have yours of the 7th instant, with

newspaper slip containing the "Address of t

Though I never saw the address before, it would appear, from the manner in which it is presented, that it is the joint production, or the joint act of all the members of the committee; for the address itself shows nothing to the contrary. However this may be with other members of the committee

I know not—suffice it to say that I never saw it till now; and that I do not wish to be considered in any way responsible In a note at the end of the address you have, in behalf

the committee, and in the name of the Memphis Convention, undertaken to repudiate me, both as its President and an individual. This is wrong. The Convention never intended that injustice should be done me, and I protest against any injustice that is attempted in the name of that distinguished body. It gave the committee no authority to pass upon my conduct; and even if your statement, that in taking the chair I "expressed sentiments upon many positions in which scarcely one concurred," were correct, and I deny that it is, you had no right to use the office which the Convention gave you, or the influence of the committee, for any other purpose except that for which it was given.

Where is the resolution of the Convention that says I, as its President, "expressed sentiments in which scarcely one to the public before I went to the Convention at Memphis. I expressed there no views inconsistent with what I had al-ready published; and with my published views the delegates to the Convention were familiar.

It was, I thought, because they concurred with me in

those views generally that they elected me to preside over their deliberations. Throughout its proceedings I was honored by the Convention with repeated proofs of its confidence and

marks of approbation.

Gentlemen who were there present when they received Gentlemen who were there present when they received this address, coming from New Orleans as the voice of the "Memphis Convention to the people of the United States," will be surprised to learn from it that they were only mocking when they honored me; and that when they passed their vote of thanks they did it because I had expressed "sentiment upon many positions in which scarcely one concurred."

Those gentlemen will see, too, with pain and mortification, as I have seen, that this address carries a "sting in its tail," by which the Convention has been made to stultify itself, and to turn aside from its great objects for the purpose of wantonly assailing an humble individual.

I repeat, the committee had no warrant either to libel the Convention or address the committee of the committee

ion or repudiate me. And the committee did no ag. It was you, my friend, Professor J. D. B. De

Notwithstanding that the outrage goes forth apparently under the sanction of my own name, and of that of every mem-ber of the committee, as the act of the Memphis Convention, Professor DeBow tells me privately, in a letter, that he did it; and that he was moved to it by the two letters of mine, addressed to the "Delegates of the Memphis Convention and their constituents," written on my way home, and since my return published in the National Intelligencer, Union, and

ng from that great Convention in high spirits at the impulse which it had given to those two great works which are so near my heart, it occurred to me that I might perhaps still do something, even in my poor way, to keep the ball in motion. I was at leisure on board a splendid steamer from Memphis to New Orleans, and I concluded to occupy my time in stating at large my own views, by letter, to the "Delegates of the Memphis Convention, and their constituents." Those views the Professor undertakes to denounce in the name of the Memphis Convention. Else why does he make the Convention to say those views "cannot be considered, in

the most important respects"—the "italics are his"—"as anywise the views of the Convention."

Did I offer them as the views of the Convention? By no means. I offered them as my own views, under my own name, and in language as clear as language can be. Here it is:

name, and in language as clear as language can be. Here it is:

"A committee was appointed by the Convention to memorialise the Congress and address the people of the United
States upon these subjects. They no doubt will perform the
duties assigned them ably, promptly, and well. My present
purpose is not to represent the views either of the committee
or the Convention, or of any body of men whatever, but simply
to explain to the members of the Convention, and through
them to those whom they represent, my own opinions, sentiments, and views with regard to these two great measures,
more fully than it was possible to do in Convention."

In saying that I did not represent the views of the Convention, and that I expressed sentiments in which "scarcely one concurred," the Professor may express his own opinions; let him have them, he has a right to them. But I protest against his putting forth, as he has done, his own private opinions as the opinions of the Convention.

the opinions of the Convention.

I have felt it a duty to set myself right in this matter.

I have felt it a duty to set myself right in anger, becar have said what I have, more in sorrow than in anger, because I believe that the Professor inserted that note without due re flection; and that if he had seen its bearings, far would

have been from him to commit such an impropriety, or to d such a wrong.

M. F. MAURY. such a wrong.

M. F.

Professor J. D. B. DeBow, New Orleans.

N. B. I hope that those papers which have published the "Address of the Memphis Convention" will do me the favorand the justice to publish this also.

* For those that I did express, see weekly Picayune of No ember 5, in which paper I was correctly reported.

FROM THE FAR WEST. Sr. Louis, DECEMBER 28 .- Mr. J. H. Kinkhead arrive

in this city yesterday from a journey across the Plains. He left the city of the Salt Lake, in company with thirty-five others, on the 19th of October. The parly were not moles ed by the Indians on the route, nor did they meet with an accident. The snow on the Plains was very deep, or the party would have reached here several days sooner.

After considerable difficulty. After considerable difficulty, and a long talk, the military ommandant at Fort Laramie has succeeded in concluding a

eaty with the Pawnee Indians, which it was thought would e observed on the part of the Indians.

A new colony of Mormons has been formed, and they have ade a settlement two hundred and fifty miles south of Salt Lake city. Twenty-five Mormon preachers crossed the Plains with Mr. Kinkhead. It is their intention to preach Mormon

om over the whole world, and make new converts to Mo

AFFAIRS OF NEW MEXICO.

The following interesting account of the recent novement in New Mexico towards obtaining a civil government for that Terrifory is extracted from the Santa Fe correspondence of the St. Louis Re-

"I found, on my return to this city, quite a political excitement among the citizens, which very shortly spread through the length and breadth of the Territogy. It had its rise in the length and breadth of the Perilosy. It had its lise in the proceedings of a mass meeting of the people of Santa Fe, held on the — of August, which had for its object the devising of means for securing to us, at the hands of Congress, a constitutional form of government, and consequent relief from the intolerable burden of military dominion under which we have been laboring for more than three years past—a government which, since the ratification of the treaty of peace with Mexico, is alike unrecognised by the constitution, repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, and unutterably odious to all who are subjected to its baleful influences. In the proceedings who are subjected to its baleful influences. In the proceedings of that meeting it was resolved, after much opposition to the plan, that it should be recommended to the citizens of the Territory that mass meetings should be held at precincts to be designated for the appointment of Delegates to a General Convention, which should meet in Santa Fe on the 24th of September, to take into consideration our political condition, devise measures of relief by the adoption of some plan of government, to be submitted for approval by Congress, and the election of a delegate to represent our interests at Washington. "The resolution of the meeting alluded to as having been held in this city on the — of August met with the approval of the provisional commanding officer of the Territory, Lieut.

of the provisional commanding officer of the Territory, Lieut. Col. Brall, who, in the absence of Col. J. M. Washington, issued his proclamation recommending the holding of mass meetings of the people in their respective counties, for the purposes indicated; and, also, that officer designated the time and places in the several counties at which said meetings

should be held.

"The issuance of the proclamation immediately brought two parties into the field, (as a Delegate to Congress was to two parties into the heid, (as a Delegate to Congress was to be elected, where is the wonder?) each one striving to rally around its banner the greatest number of the ever (on such occasions) dearly loved people. The distinctive cognomens of the two were, Houghton and Smith, and the Angaey or Weightman party—the adherence of the former being unani-mously in favor of the election of Hugh N. Smith, Esq. as Delegate to Congress, and the extension over us of a territolicy of asking for our admission into the Union as a State im-mediately. Both parties were active in their operations, their emissaries were sent to every county in the Territory, and the Angney party in particular brought every thing into play which their great ingenuity could devise to secure a maplay which their great ingenuity could devise to secure a ma-ority of delegates in the Convention favorable to their views; but they found it hard to convince the people that Judge Houghion (who, by years of residence among them, had se-cured their unlimited confidence) could be found at the head of a party opposed to their true interests, or the advocate of measures other than having for their aim the advancement

measures other than having for their aim the advancement and welfare of the country.

"The people, therefore, felt proud and safe in enrolling themselves under his banner, confident that his great experience and knowledge of their social and political condition between ter qualified him to point out the true policy to be followed than any other man in the Territory. Sixteen Delegates, therefore, out of the twenty-one to be elected, were returned to the General Convention pledged to support the election of Hugh N. Smith, and in favor of a Territorial form of Governnent. The Convention met in Santa Fe on the 24th Sept., in accordance with a proclamation of Lieut. Col. Beall.
The basis of a plan for a Territorial Government was adopted by a majority of sixteen to three, as against Angwey's project or a State Government, and Hugh N. SMITH Esq., was electothers—a vote which represents five-sixths of the entire popular vote of the Territory. It is but justice to Major Wzigar-Man, for whom three votes were cast, to state that his name was not even put in nomination, nor was that of Judge Houghton, on whom one vote was thrown away. So Mr. Smith goes to Washiagton, at the instance of the people of New Mexico, to demand for us that which, but for the fell spirit of faction, we should have obtained at the last session of Congress—a purely Civil Government, adequate to our wants and condition. The Convention, I think, very property left the question of slavery wholly untouched, an intimation to the North that we seek not the impertinent intrusion of the "Wilmot Proviso" in our Constitution; and to the South, as well as the North, that we desire no legislative action of the newspapers upon the subject. Her character could not have received a higher compliment.

"You will find in Mr. Smith, our Delegate, a gentleman well qualified to fil the high trust confided to him, and one who will, if admitted to a seat on the floor of Congress, of which not a doubt can be entertained, do honor to himself and the people who have chosen him.

Instructions as adopted by the Convention of

New Mexico. We, the people of New Mexico, in convention assemoled, having elected a Delegate to represent this Territory in the Congress of the United States, and to urge upon the Supreme Government a redress of our grievances, and the proection due to us as citizens of our common country, under

he constitution, instruct him as follows:

That whereas, for the last three years, we have suffered under the paralyzing effects of a Government undefined and doubtful in its character, inefficient to protect the rights of the people, or to discharge the high and absolute duty of every Government, the enforcement and regular administration of its own laws, in consequence of which industry and enterprise are paralyzed, and discontent and confusion prevail throughout the land. The want of proper protection against the various barbarous tribes of Indians that surround us on every side, has prevented the extension of settlements upon our valuable public domain, and rendered utterly futile every strempt to explore or develop the great resources of the Territory. Surrounded by the Utahs, Camanches, and Apaches on the north, east, and south, by the Navajoes on the west, with Jacarillas within our limits, and without any adequate protection against their hostile inroads, our flocks and herds are driven off by thousands; our fellow-citizens, men, women, and children, are murdered, or cerried into captivity. Many of our citizens, of all ages and sexes, are at this of our citizens, of all ages and sexes, are at this moment suffering all the horrors of barbarian bondage, and it is utterly out of our power to obtain their release from a condition to which death would be preferable. The wealth of our Territory is being diminished. We have neither the means nor any sdopted plan by government for the education of the rising generation. In fine, with a Gwernment temporary, doubtful, uncertain, and inefficient in character and in operation, surrounded and despoiled by barbirian foes, ruin appears in-evitably before us, unless speedy and effectual protection be extended to us by the Congress of the United States. There-

Resolved, That our Delegate to Congress is hereby instruct

rangers, levied from the Territory.

Resolved, That he urge upon Coagress the imperative necessity for the establishment of a sufficient fund or resources

for a library at the capital for the use of Government, for the erection of public highways, and the extension of post

ads throughout the Territory.

Resolved, That he ask of Congress the appointment of suitable persons of capacity and practical knowledge, with necessary appropriations to effect a careful geological survey of the Territory.

Resolved, That he ask the insertion of a clause in the Con-

and privileges of the Catholic Church.

That he shall define the boundaries of New Mexico as follows: Bounded north by the Indian Territory, west by California, south by the boundary line between Mexico and the United States, and east by the State of Texas.

That he shall insist upon the permanent establishment of troops within the Territory.

That one of said regiments shall be raised, organized, and officered within the Territory, and constituted of the hardy That he shall have inserted in said Constitution a provision which shall secure the compliance with contracts between master and servant, according to the intent of all parties.

That he shall urge the establishment of a fort in the heart of the Navajo country, to protect the people against the incur-sions and robberies of this formidable and marauding Indian That he shall have inserted in said Constitution a provision o protect the people against unjust or malevolent litigation, and securing to all persons who have a possession of land, or

real estate, for twenty years, without interruption, a full defeasible title. That the laws of Mexico, heretefore in force, regarding

mineral lands and the working of mines, be continued force, by making a constitutional provison to that effect.

ARTONIO JOSE MARTINEZ, President Jas. H. QUINN, Secretary.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10, 1849. The last week has been very, profuse in rumors but remarkably barren in facts. We have heard that Austria and Prussia had absolutely proceeded to blows and that the King of Prussia had abdi-

cated in favor of his nephew, the Prince of Prussia. Next we were told that a very serious coup d'etat was on the point of development in Paris. Then comes a whole host of reports about affairs at nome, or in immediate connexion with our "snug little island." Sir STRATFORD CANNING had been recalled from Constantinople because he had exceeded his instructions. Lord PALMERSTON had resigned because he wished Sir STRATFORD to be etained at his post. The Duke of BEDFORD had become a protectionist, notwithstanding the renonstrances of Sir Robert Peer, who had been on a visit to Woburn Abbey, but who had departed thence for Drayon Manor, in high dudgeon, through his want of success in retaining the noble Duke in the Free Trade ranks. Then the Ministry was reported to be broken up through the resignations of Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lords LANSDOWN an PALMERSTON. The former through the influence of his prother's example, and the two latter through the bad effects which the withdrawal of the corn duties had produced in their Irish property-in fact, the three noble lords had become protectionists! Then a new Ministry was to be formed, nobody stated how, who were to bring forward, and carry through Parliament, a bill enacting a standing duty of &s. per quarter upon all imported wheat. Another rumor was that Ministers intended to propose the reduction of the interest of the three per cent, consols. Then Mr. D'ISBARLI had renounced all connexion with the protectionist party, both as leader and associate, and had addressed a sort of official note to Mr. E. F. Young, in which he positively declined taking part in any Parliamentary proceedings for the restoration of the repealed monopolies. The rumors about IRELAND have been too numerous to mention, and those respecting the Pork and the Queen of Spain too contradictory to produce any effect whatever. Thus have the newsmongers and gossinrial form of Government; the latter, seeking the election of one of their leaders to represent them, and advocating the policy of asking for our admission into the Union as a State imsuccession of reports, which, so far as is known up to the present hour, do not, in the aggregate or individually, contain a single word of truth. Yet, had we written you last week, we should probably have very sagaciously deduced great and important effects upon Europe and the world from the operation of some one or other of these reports.

Now, what has really taken place since we last wrote you n the first place, the very amiable and universally respected QUEEN DOWAGER died on the morning of the 2d instant, after struggling with a mortal disease for a longer time than could have been expected in her previously weak and debilitated condition. Almost every public charity in the kingdom will lose a supporter in good Queen ADELAIDE. She is to be buried on the 13th at Windsor, by the side of her husband, WILLIAM IV. for whose memory she always expressed the warmest affection, and for whose profession in early life she showed a regard by requesting to be borne to the tomb by British sailors. The deceased Queen, notwithstanding her pension of £100,000, is said to have died without having nade any accumulation of money whatever; she did not spend this large sum, however, upon herself; she lived very mostentatiously, and distributed her income among philanthrophic and charitable institutions. The usual ceremonic of embalming and lying in state were dispensed with in her case, by her own particular and dying request; and her death was as peaceful as her life had been amiable and kind. It would be worse than affectation to deny that the falling in of so large a sum as £100,000 per annum is not a sort of Christmas-gift to John Bull, in his present over-taxed condi-

Congress upon a matter which we can easily settle among Another striking fact is, that the stock market has been in a oursives when the proper moment arrives to agitate it. The election just past, and the Convention recently held, has, for the first time since American administration here, aroused the for 974 for cash, and for 974 for the January mass of the people to the necessity of their taking an active part in the political affairs of the Territory, and guarding with a vigilant eye their rights as citizens of our great Confederacy. day for 97\(\frac{1}{2} \) for cash, and for 97\(\frac{1}{2} \) for the January account; Coals and culm.... Cordage and cables. Cotton manufactures. proves the plenty and consequent cheapness of money, and he want of commercial and trading means of employment. Gold continues to pour into the bank ; the resources of that institution are every day increasing, whilst the demands for loans are in the same manner diminishing. The specie and Hardwares & cutlery

A great deal of attention is now directed to the nodes of transit which are projected in the United States between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; particularly to the ship canal by Lake Nicaragua, &c. Your new Minister, Mr. LAWRENCE, made his first public speech on English ground on the 30th ultimo, at the Annual Meeting of the Governors of the Scotch Hospital. The Morning Chronicle pronounces Mr. LAWRENCE's speech to have been very effective, and says:

"We have seldom had to record an Ambassadorial Oration which gave us more pleasure, or which seemed a more genuine expression of kindly feelings and manly thoughts The occasion was a happy one, and fruitful in suggestions The assembling together in a common cause of benevolence of the oldest and the youngest races of those who speak the English language; the forgetfulness of national distinctions for the sake of the wide brotherhood of humanity—these were the characteristics of the meeting, and these were the thoughts which crowded on Mr. LAWRENCE's mind.

Speaking of the Ship Canal across the Isthmus, s alluded to by Mr. LAWRENCE, the Morning Chronicle says:

"Let England and America join in any resolve, and must be a larger combination than any which mankind have

yet seen which shall overthrow it." Mr. LAWRENCE has taken strong hold of the British public by this, his first, appearance before it; and we feel assured that the more he is seen, and the better he is known, the higher will he and the national interests which he represents be estimated. and the good understanding between the two countries strengthened. The French are also turning ed to urge impressively upon the Government the necessity of a properly organized and efficient military force, competent in numbers to the entire subjection of our Indian enemies; that a part of said force should consist of a regiment of mounted of delegates, appointed by the United States, Engager land, France, and Russia, is advocated; such convention to have in charge the arrangement of a cessity for the establishment of a sufficient fund or resources for the education of the people; that all salines or salt lakes be placed in possession of the Territorial Government, for the free use and benefit of the people.

Resolved, That he ask the necessary appropriations from Congress for the erection of Territorial and County buildings, for a library at the capital for the res of Government for the county buildings.

The cotton crop and trade still engage much of the public

The cotton crop and trade still engage much of the public attention. The New York correspondent of the Times now estimates your crop at 2,400,000 bales. The Economist has devoted much time and space to the statistics of cotton justly arguing that a raw material, upon which the welfare not less than 4,000,000 of English and Scotch people depends, is a subject of primary importance. This 4,000,000 is composed of 2,000,000 in Lancashire, 1,400,000 in the stitution of the Territory, protecting the people in their reli-gious rights as Catholics, and prohibitieg all possibility of the interference of either military or civil triounals with the rights shire-leaving Cheshire and other isolated places out of th question. We have during the last five years imported as

ows: Bales. Bales.
From Brazil......495,685 or 99,137 annually. Egypt...... 224,579 or 44916 "East Indies... 899,213 or 179,842 " Sundry places 44,832 or 1,664,309 or 332,861

Our average annual imports from all other places, excep he United States, were during the last five years 7,338 bales ess than those of the five years which ended with 1839, and 60,000 bales less than those of the five years ending 1844; whilst our exports of the raw material during the last five years have increased 54,000 bales annually. This shows any thing rather than an increasing independence of a supply from the United States. Our imports from the East Indies alone have fallen off 54,000 bales on the annual average of the last five years. Our imports from the United States have increased on the average of the last five years no less than 77 000 hales.

After a long array of figures and calculations, with which we will not weary our readers, the well-informed Editor of the Economist arrives at the following conclusions: board should be looked into.

period, at the rate of 3,600 bales a week.

per annum, or 80,000 bales annually, which is barely suffi- 'and loyal people," dealing only with such private individuals cient to supply the demand for its own increased consumption and for the continent of Europe.

4. That no stimulus of price can materially augment this annual increase in the United States, as the planters always 'may possibly be obtained." All shops and stores were to restrictions on paper issues imposed by that piece of legislagrow as much cotton as the negro population can pick, and be closed from and after the 11th of October, except for "the tion. He is an anti-bullionist of the Birmingham school, and the negro population does not increase more than three per cent. annually.

countries adapted for the culture.

The changes which have taken place within the "memory 80.000 bales in 1845; the average of the last three years has The British Government appears to watch over the intenot been a third of that quantity. Cotton has always been

saying so much about it.

returns and is specifically correct :

DECLARED VALUE OF EXPORTATIONS. Month ending Nov. 5. Increase. Dec. 1848. | 1849. Alkali, viz. soda.... Beer and ale..... £21,623 £24,406 23,245 18,100 6,026 2,153 19,077 9,264 315,105 71,453 16,858 1.175.350 1,490,455 Cotton yarn..... 590,567 662,020 59,260 50,339 21,797 Fish 28,820 2,977 60,845 79,340 18,495 53,959 13,692 52,472 19,747 33,052 178,821 Leather.... Lineu manufactures. 231,293 55,374 66,612 7,592 124,611 6,884 6,249 4,197 24,246 9,942 6,205 6,051 nery...... Metals..... Oil and seeds..... 608,000 23,392 12,412 30,276 Painters' colors &c. 18,264 53,822 Salt..... Silk manufactures... Silk, thrown...... Silk, twist and yarn. 3,686 5,797 13.628 12,002 Soap 8,543 22,896 31,002 28,804 5,908 Stationery Sugar, refined..... 20,234 ool, sheep or lambs oollen manufactr's 38.507 492,749 110,376 Vollen yarn..... 99,628

Total...... 3,556,884 4,568,234 1,023,864 12,514 The entire increase in exports in the present year, to 5th November, compared with those of the last to the corresponding date, is no less than £9,306,904, the total being £49,398,648 against £40,091,744. There is also an excess of nearly £4,000,000 over 1846 and 1847.

The Morning Chronicle is publishing a very curious of papers upon the condition and modes of living of many classes of English society; and the descriptions are indeed very painful to read. The developments have, however, incited Lord ASHLEY and other benevolent gentlemen to exert themselves to remove some of the grievances complained of. We have many modes of getting a living in London which you know scarcely even by name-e. g. the vending of cat and dog meat. There are upwards of three hundred itinerant retailers of this article daily perambulating the streets of London and its environs. Upwards of five hundred wornout horses are slaughtered every week to supply these retail renders. Each horse yields, on an average, 2 cwt. of flesh, when cooked by boiling. This is sold by the wholesale deale to the retailer at 14s. per cwt. in winter, and 16s. in summer; these retailers sell it to the owners of dogs and cats a 2d. per lb. Some retailers vend as much as a cwt. a day, and the whole three hundred average about half a cwt.-the price is increased for all purchases below a pound in weight. Thus the furnishing boiled horse flesh to the dogs and cats of London costs their owners not less than £50,000 a year. Humble as this mode of getting a living is, there are many instances on record where individuals have, by pursuing it, acquired a comfortable provision for old age. We wish that there was no more degrading employment followed in our great metropolis; the venders of cat and dog meat are gennen compared with tens of thousands of their fellow-citizens. Sir CHARLES NAPIER has addressed a letter to the ablic, which fills five closely printed columns of the Times, upon the subject of the navy and its expenses. The sum develop fully the influence of an expanded currency upon Large orders are looked for from the Atlantic ports for spring substance of what he says seems to be, "that we have spent about ninety millions sterling during the last twentyeight years in rebuilding our navy twice over, and now we

cannot even find the fragments." Sir CHARLES says: " We have got rid of, or kicked down, or made away with 13 three-deckers, 144 two deckers, 21 first class frigates, 155 second class frigates, 50 third class, and 334 vessels of still inferior rates-total 717 vessels, over and above some 70 receiving ships. In place thereof, we have got 14 new three-deckers, 40 two deckers, 94 frigates, and 161 vessels of inferior rates, exclusive of steamers-in all, 309 vessels." He goes on to say : "Of the 22 three-deckers borne on the navy list of 1815. 9 are accounted for and 13 have vanished; of 159 two-deckers, 48 are reported and 111 are missing; of 27 50's and 44's, there have disappeared 27, and remain none; of 161 war frigates, (i. e. frigates built during the war,) there remained, or can be accounted for 37, and there have vanished 124." He says: "Lord Spencer's board built a whole lot of corvettes, (we believe 52,) and called them after his lordship's hounds, but as they were found incapable of either sailing or keeping to windward, they are now all gone." Many other queer things

"as they know and clearly understand to be unconnected with those departments by or through which supplies suffi-

known authorities." This was cutting off the supplies 5. That consequently, if the cotton manufacture of Great most literally. The Governor had issued a strong proclama-Britain is to increase at all, it can only be enabled to do so by tion, but so rigorously had the inhabitants carried out their out the past month. The sales consist of 2,176 hogsheads at applying a great stimulus to the growth of cotton in other determination that the Governor had been obliged to seize Liverpool. The trade has bought freely at full rates, and for bullocks while engaged in drawing wagons, and to employ forced measures to secure other provisions. These cattle were of many now living," says the Economist, "in the countries whence we have derived our supplies of cotton are very reinto that country two years previous. The import exceeded be in a state of siege. We are anxious for further news.

rests of its Australian colonies with much solicitude; they grown largely in Hindostan, but it did not send much to Eng- are certainly the most interesting at the present, and the most the yearly average imports was 33,500 bales; in 1841 it British colonial territories. Canada is, most probably, very reached 274,000 bales, and may be now roughly estimated at rapidly passing into the rank of an independent community. 200,000 bales a year." The reason for the falling off in the The West Indies are in such an anomalous state that little supply of cotton from Brazil, Hindostan, and Egypt, is said can either be correctly stated or anticipated respecting them. to be the depreciation in price, which, says the Economist, Hindostan has not yet assumed enough of form or feature to ing directed capital and labor into other channels, and pre- be comparatively unimportant when the commerce of Europe navigable rivers being yet desiderata in the cotton growing our Australian colonies; nor, in any of the former, do soil, Australia are regarded as the countries which are to supply a fit and congenial home for Englishmen as they do in Ausmiles. This is, however, no consideration except for the order to unravel them. short time which it would require to make the new arrangetee are found the names of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the Marquis of WESTMINSTER, and the Earl of CARLISLE, followed by those of the Bishop of Lendon, Lord Ashler, and a long list of noblemen and gentlemen. The advertisement of this ness of apparel making, of whom 28,500 are under twenty years of age, and a very large proportion of them are subsisting, or attempting to subsist, on their earnings, which are from 21d. to 41d. a day? Throughout Great Britain the male population is greatly outnumbered by the female. This excess, by the census of 1841, was upwards of 320,000, and it is now supposed to reach half a million. In the British colonies. on the contrary, the inequality is reversed. In 1847 there were in New South Wales 41,000 females to 83,000 males in South Australia 13,000 females to 17,000 males. Simila disproportion exists in Van Dieman's Land and the other Australian colonies. This Society proposes to abate this is the crying want of society there, and at the same time to edress this increasing grievance of the mother country : and. by diminishing the unnatural excess of female labor in London, to better the condition of those who remain. Immediate measures will be taken for promoting female emigration upon a large scale; and assistance will, in the first instance, be extended to that class which is the poorest and most helpless the needle-women and slop-workers. Offices are already opened for the registering the names of applicants. Every sistance afforded them on their arrival, and facilities given for of Parliament for South Wiltshire.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EPITOME.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, DEC. 7, 1849. There is but little change to note in the general for Welsh bars early in the spring continues to influence tone of affairs on this side by the present steamer, operations, and numerous orders in anticipation of a rise are The same abundance of money and advance of the coming forward: stocks are universally low, prices within a funds have marked this week as the last; and al- shade of the cost of production, money abundant, and throughthough, as the year draws to a close, we generally out the world a very large demand likely to exist next year find a contraction of operations, business is as ac- for the important staple of iron. Under these circumstance tive now as we have ever known it for the season, it is natural that a moderate advance in the article should take while the prospect of a good spring trade is brighter place, not to an extent to diminish consumption, which is than it has been since 1846. We are, as usual, expecting now very large, but still sufficient to be remunerative to the great things from the cheapness of money, both as a stimulus manufacturer; and we make no doubt that with the new year to industry and as inducing investments in produce rather than prices will open certainly not below £6 per ton f. o. b. in Government securities, which pay but a low rate of interest. Wales. Of course this opinion is hazarded upon a review of Prices of manufactured goods are beginning to advance, as all the circumstances now existing or apparent; its realization well as those of various staples; but we wait for spring to must be contingent, however, upon a variety of circumstances. real estate and the prices of commodities. Meanwhile, it shipment, by the Welsh makers of bars and rails. Scotch may not be uninteresting to give you an extract from a letter, pig iron has not maintained the late advance; London not which I lately received from a most intelligent gentleman, bearing upon this subject. It is written in reply to some in- heavy stock continues to accumulate in Scotland. Herein is quiries made by me as to his opinion concerning the proba- the difference between the Welsh bar and the Scotch pig iron ble future range of prices of one of our leading articles of ex- trades : of the former kind none is made in advance of deport—the raw material of which we raise ourselves. His mand; so that there are no stocks in first hands, while the observations run as follows :

"It is past the reach of human judgment to form a positive and rafe conclusion as to the extent of permanency of the present upward movement in * * * * , which we apprebend is based quite as much upon anticipated as actual augmentation of consumption and demand, under the utterly processing and casual condition of the system which in our time regulates the state of credit, and of commerce as dependen on it. We cannot tell whether the expansive action which appears to be just now impressed upon the policy of the great monetary machine (Bank of England) is intended to be con-tinued till business has adjusted and enlarged itself in corre-spondence thereto, and then to be reversed; or whether, in that case, at an earlier or a later period of progression, in order to prevent a late but violent, by producing an earlier but more moderate revulsion of prices and activity; or whe ther the pressing distress and danger of the agricultural inte rests has urged the Government, as it did in 1822, into

1. That our supply of cotton (excluding the United States) has for many years been decidedly, though irregularly decreasing.

The colonies will prove a knotty subject during the coming supply, despite the vast production; and the perception that session of Parliament. The Caps of Good Hope may be pronounced in a state of rebellion. The people of Capetown have refused to have any business transactions with the Caps of Capetown have refused to have any business transactions with the Government in any shape, or on any terms, until it is officially announced that the Neptune, with the convicts on board, should go away so soon as she had received her necestory. sary supplies. All intercourse and connexion between indi-though perhaps not made to understand, what it is to live under a Government of theoretical experimentalists, and to widuals and the Governor and heads of the victualling depart-ments were to be dropped on the 11th of October. The growth of cotton is on the increase; and that there even it does not increase on an average more than three per cent. oper annum, or 80,000 bales annually, which is barely suffice only with such private individuals. These views—just good for nothing, practically, for guidance of one's course—are all that the writer is able to give, for want of better facts and data on the general points which you refer to."

I need not say that the writer of the above is a strong opcient to afford a pretext for the detention of the convicts ponent of the bank act of Sir Robert Peel of 1844, and of the supply and accommodation of ordinary private and wellhis estimates.

a few fine Kentucky stemmed (writes a Liverpool broker) as high as 81d. has been paid.

markable. In the infancy of our manufacture our chief on shore and at sea have been so far supplied. A "general mainly respected the probable fiscal alteration that will then supply came from the Mediterranean, especially from Smyrna order" had been addressed to the soldiery, praising them for and Malta. Neither of these places now sends us more than a their forbearance and good conduct under the trying circumfew chance bags occasionally. In the last century the West stances surrounding them, especially as respected the proba. binet councils held every week have given rise, I may at once Indies were our principal source. In 1786, out of 20,000,000 bility of inadequate supply. The Neptune, with her cargo state that the current report of an existing intention on the pounds imported, 5,000,000 came from Smyrna and the rest from the West Indies. In 1848 we received only about The colonists declared that they would not supply the naval 1,300 bales from the West Indies. Brazil began to send us service with any thing whilst the ship is in the bay. The cotton in 1781, and the supply thence continued to increase, Governor replied that he had made every concession in his read too well the signs of the times, and are too familiarly accotton in 1781, and the supply thence continued to increase, though irregularly, till 1830, since which time it has falles off one-half. About 1822 Egyptian cotton began to come in considerable quantities, its cultivation having been introduced into that country two years previous. The import exceeded be in a state of siege. We are anxious for further news. recovering from a state of severe collapse; when capital, with life-giving energy, is rushing in with accumulating force to this great centre of vital action, thence to flow out again and land till about thirty years ago. In the five years ending 1824 important as to their promised future results of any of the permeate the circulation of the entire system, spreading activity, stimulating enterprise, encouraging industry, nourishing the growth of that commerce in which the hope and destiny of Great Britain are bound up; at a time too when the world's future is fraught with more cheering, elevating prospects than have appeared since the present generation drew breath-to is equal to 40 per cent. since 1839;" this depreciation hav- ground a safe comment upon. The Cape of Good Hope will attempt now, we say, to again lead us back to the feudal bondage, the injustice, and the delusion of the restrictive sysvented so bulky an article as cotton from being grown or for and Asia finds its transit from east to west, and from west to tem, were an act of too suicidal folly for any men or party warded. This is particularly the case in Brazil and India, east, through the ship canal of Nicaragua. Besides, neither laying claim to sanity or statesmanship to endeavor to comwhere freight and carriage form so large a proportion of the the East or West Indies, nor the Cape, is peopled by a race mit. No, depend upon it, whatever happens, free-trade prinprice of cotton—good roads, convenient vehicles, and safely so almost exclusively of British origin, as is, and will be, review being yet desiderata in the cotton growing our Australian colonies; nor, in any of the former described in this particular, there is "vestigies nulla redistricts of both countries. The West Indies, Africa, and climate, and all other natural attributes so combine to prepare trorsum." But what is the matter, then, with the Cabinet? quoth our political quidnuncs. Why has Sir R. Peel been the increasing demands of British manufacturers, or at least so much of them as would prevent any serious difficulties in for the establishment of a monthly mail to and from Sydney him and the Duke of Bedford, the eldest brother of the Precase of a deficiency in your crop. The importance of this subject to both countries must justify us to your readers for to Singapore, and to connect at the latter place with the packets ying so much about it.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending the packets to and from China. The Commissioners of the November again show remarkable results. The execute for the month ending the packets to and from China. The Commissioners of the them in a minority, and hence the necessity arise for a Peel-5th November again show remarkable results. The exports for Admiralty, in inviting tenders for the conveyance of this mail, Lincoln alliance? Are we not to have a surplus revenue of the month are upwards of £1,000,000 more than those of the have an evident allusion to its transit by the Isthmus of Pa. £2,000,000 in the Exchequer on the 5th of January? Will corresponding month of last year. The specific increase or name, in contradistinction to that by the Isthmus of Suez. not this be appropriated in reduction of the income tax, and decrease on each production is shown by the following table; The route by the former will be no less than 2,788 miles in relief of the burdens on land? These and other queries, the only fallings off are in three articles of comparatively mi- shorter than the latter one, and it has other important ad- obviously admitting of no rational solution, are the topics upon importance. This table has been compared with the offi- vantages. The latter route could be more cheaply and readi- which the changes are being every where rung in London, from ly carried out, because steam navigation is already advanced the hangers-on of the Reform Club to the frequenters of Cassel as far as Singapore, a distance of 8,488 miles; whereas the Court and city coffee houses, and your correspondent only western plan is at present arranged only to Chagres; or 4,742 regrets that he is not endowed with the gift of prescience in

> The Press and the Bar are at loggerheads as to the morale of ments, and can have no weight in determining a permanent an advocate's pleading the innocence of a known-to-be guilty mode of transit. A very few years would, there is no doubt, client. The conduct of Mr. Charles Phillips, of the crimimake the Panama route the cheapest just in the same propor- nal bar, on the trial of Courvoisier, a murderer, nine years tion as it is the shortest. In connexion with Australia may ago, has been raked up by himself to vindicate his character be mentioned the establishing of a society in London for promoting female emigration. At the head of the commitland, that a fourth-rate barrister is no match for a first-class journalist. By publishing his pamphlet in defence of his defence of Courvoisier, he has again called down upon his devoted head a crushing rejoinder by the editor of the Examiner, in Society contains some curious statistics, which abundantly last Saturday's number. In this article the original charge show the necessity for its operation. There are in the metropolis no fewer than 33,500 women employed in the busihim, is brought home by reference to the reports of not only the Times, but the Chronicle, Post, and Herald, and the immorality of such a course is demonstrated by the severest logic : indeed it may be questioned whether, in the palmiest days of the Examiner, any one number ever contained two such articles, for brilliancy of wit, keenness of satire, and potency of sarcasm, as those headed "What Mr. C. Phillips has done and what we have not done," and "Warren's Whiting" in the last issue. The author of Ten Thousand a Year, (who has volunteered to come to Phillips's rescue.) whose self-importance has made him the object of much dislike in the literary circles of the metropolis, is literally flaved double evil—to supply the colonies with the population which alive. Warren's blacking is the peg upon which the article hangs, and "Try Warren" is the advice given to every body in the land like the Old Bailey practitioner. This subject will now drop, not without some good arising, we should hope, and certainly with a general impression that he who

> DECEMBER 13.—Turning from this gossip to business matters, I may remark that the same interest continues to be felt as of late in the accounts now likely to reach us from your possible care will be taken of the emigrants during their side regarding the course to be taken on the tariff, and but voyage, and a proper reception be provided, and temporary asexpressed in a leading article of your journal of November placing themselves in respectable positions. The Morning 24, just received per "America," on the "Meeting of Con-Chronicle has certainly the satisfaction of originating this gress." Still, I must candidly state that any great enhance benevolent society, and its thus early formation and operation are owing to the exertion of Mr. Sidner Herbert, member would be more unpalatable to our merchants in their present temper than the adoption of a prohibitory policy by the Government of the United States.

would break a lance with Fonblauque must be armed at all

Our IRON MARKET continues very firm. A prevailing feeling in favor of considerable improvement in the market responding to Glasgow in the upward movement, while a latter is an article of speculation, and largely held by the tradec-The continent begins to find out that iron is again wanted,

and the buyers for that quarter are anxious to supply themselves ; hence the healthier tone of feeling in the market, independently of very dull New York accounts. Of course our iron masters regard the scale of import duties suggested by the late convention of the trade in the United States, viz. \$10 per ton on our pig iron and \$20 per ton on bars, as exorbitant, and unlikely to be adopted.

POSTSCHIPT. - Consols 96 to 97. Iron market closes firm : Scotch pig iron 46s. to 46s. : Welsh bars £5 5s., with an upward tendency. Corn market flat, but we have most likely een the lowest point. Cotton market quiet.

FISE EDITIONS OF CAMPBELL, BYRON, Moore, Shakspeare, Spenser, Chauser, and other authors ward, they are now all gone. Many other queet things are said by Sir Charles in his long epistle. If one-tenth of what he says can be fully cetablished, without satisfactory explanation it is time indeed that the proceedings of the navy board should be looked into.

Tests has urged the Government, as it did in 1822, into a more extensive and systematic attempt to relieve it by a Standard English Literature, many of them imported direct trom London by the undersigned, may be found at his Bookplanation it is time indeed that the proceedings of the navy and of currency. If the latter be the case, which we are doubtful of, demand will steadily augment till it overtakes this day opened.

FRANCK TAYLOR.